WIND BEATS GERMANS.

Blows Deadly Gas Into Their Own

Faces Near Hulluch.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SHN

siderable number of casualties, according to the British official statement is

which was covering the ground back of the charging Germans in order to cut

them off from their own lines while the

hem with machine gun fire.

The gas and the artillery fire resulted

substantial losses. The official statement is as follows:

There was considerable artillery ac-

tivity to-day against our trenches

near Fricourt and Souchez and west of the Ypres-Pilkrem road. Small mines were exploded to-day by both sides

on the front from Souchez, southeas

at Loos, causing several casualties.

The gas broke back over the enemy

the enemy must have suffered a con-

La Bassee Canal and Arras.

ras there were lively, continuous mine engagements, which resulted suc-

biplane whose occupants were First Lieut. Boelke, south of Vaux

shot down his fourteenth aeroplane

"SCIENCE TO DECIDE WAR."

Bring Result Sought.

In the sector of the Givenchy-en-

number of casualties from

sued to-day.

WILSON INSISTS ON REAL REPLY; NOT AN APPEAL

Will Not Retreat From Stand on Submarines. Washington Says.

PRESIDENT AWAITS GERMANY'S ANSWER

WASHINGTON, April 29,-President is now awaiting the message the German Emperor is expected nvey to him through Ambassado

The intimation, however, came both from the White House and the State De partment to-day that the submarine is sue will not be affected by any message other than a specific reply to the President's demands that Germany "imme diately declare and effect an abandon-

ment of present methods of submarine

It was said authoritatively that the President is determined not to retreat clined to send instructions to Mr. Gerard to enter into informal "exchanges o views" with the Berlin Foreign Office and that he does not intend to wait many more days for Germany's decision.

the crisis as passed. They have so far received no shred of official news that indicates a compliance with the demands of the United States or that justifies confidence that such compliance will be

directly is an official report received at the State Department that another neamship had been attacked by a German submarine in the war zone. The State Department declines to go into details except to announce that this spe-

No Word From Wilson.

The authoritative outline of the Pres nt's present attitude clears up some which have mystified Berlin and press despatches from the German capital. For the last few days there has been comment concerning the lack of advices which Ambassador Gerard had teceived from Washington. German officials, in endeavoring to initiate informal conferences with a view to associate the Germans cannot understand how the ning what sort of answer would suit! nited States, have found it difficult, impossible, to discuss the matter Ambassador did not know what the

Gerard is hampered by lack of news from Washington," was the comment of one Cabinet member when the "informal were first initiated by the German Foreign Office. Then came further news despatches stating that Mr. erard had asked for instructions and desired to know if the United States any suggestions to make prior to to Grand Army headquarters National Zeitung warns against excessonference with the Emperor. sive optimism, pointing out that the press despatches from Berlin situation is unchanged.

London, April 29.—The Berlin Kreuz that Mr. Gerard departed without these suggestions and left word at the embassy that they were to be telegraphed to him if they came while he The lack of instructions to Ambassador Gerard is in accordance with the President's resolve not further to discuss the matter formally. He has said all he had to say in his note, it is explained, and he is interested only in Germany's definite reply to that note.

we that it desires to reach an understanding with the United States as to the standing with the United States as to the binding and cannot therefore hamper Congress in the exercise of its constitutional power to make war," it was explained in a statement given out at the office of Senator La Follette.

The vote to be taken will not be binding and cannot therefore hamper Congress in the exercise of its constitutional power to make war," it was explained in a statement given out at the office of Senator La Follette.

The binding and cannot therefore hamper Congress in the exercise of its constitutional power to make war," it was explained in a statement given out at the office of Senator La Follette.

The binding and cannot therefore hamper Congress in the exercise of its constitutional power to make war," it was explained in a statement given out at the office of Senator La Follette.

The bill provides that whenever the President shall sever diplomatic relations with a foreign country the questions with a foreign country the questions.

the President.

The report reached Secretary Lansing unofficially to-day that the memorandum issued by the State Department defining the position of the United States on the status of armed merchantmen had made a very unfavorable impression in Berlin. Though he would not comment it is said that Mr. Lansing was not in the least surprised to learn this.

The position of the United States was defined for the specific purpose, it is now said, of leaving no room for compromise or quibble on this important point. The whole tenor of the memorandum obviously was detrimental to any hope Berlin might have cut-with a torright country the question of whether war shall be declared to sustain the President's action shall be referred to the people to be voted upon and their voice would be expected to be a guide, but not a control, of Congress.

The bill provides the details for taking the vote by postal ballot. The ballot would become operative upon the filing of a petition by qualified electors of twenty-five States, the petitions to be filed with the Director of the Census. Postmasters and rural carriers are charged, in the measure with the duty of supplying the voters with ballots when they express a desire for them.

The count of the votes would be made

whole tenor of the memorandum obviously was detrimental to any hope Berlin might have entertained to justify tubmarine attacks on merchant ships that were armed for defence against visit and search or any form of submarine at. or any form of submarine at-

Lansing's Stand on Search.

a campaign of visit and search

Secretary Lansing took the stand bill which provides for a Constitues was tantamount to making all submarine as effective for preying purposes as a power

declined to do He anticipated point would again be raised by Therefore, it is pointed out,

The Week in the War.

SUNDAY, April 23 .- Five German attacks checked at Verdun. Three towns in German East Africa captured by British. Turks report 4,000 British soldiers killed or wounded in Mesopotamian battle. MONDAY, April 24.—Italian infantry captures line of Austrian trenches

War Office states Germans used 450,000 men in Verdun assaults. TUESDAY, April 25.—Sir Roger Casement captured while attempting to land arms on Irish coast. Three Zeppelins make raid on English

on Carso plateau. Defeat on Tigris admitted by British. French

coast. Italian fliers kill nine in raid on Trieste, Austrian statement WEDNESDAY, April 26.—Zeppelins, cruisers and submarines combine

in German assault on Lowestoft and Yarmouth. Irish insurrectionists rise and seize part of Dublin. New Russian force lands at Marseilles. French win woods north of the Aisne. At secret session of Parliament Premier Asquith says compulsory service will be enforced if 50,000 men have not volunteered by May 27.

THURSDAY, April 27.—British troops hold Dublin under martial law Zeppelins make third raid in three nights on English coast. Aus-

FRIDAY, April 28.—Irish revolt spreads, all Ireland under martial law. Great German activity against British front in Flanders and north of France. Allies hold trade conference at Paris,

SATURDAY, April 29.—Fire rages in Dublin as fighting continues. Turks announce that 800 British were slain in fight near Suez Canal. British battleship Russell sunk by mine in Mediterranean.

REPLY TO U.S. NOTE DRAFTED: SUBJECT TO KAISER'S CHANGE

From his position requiring an unequivo- Gerard Conference May Cause Slight Changes—American Attitude on Armed Merchantmen Causes Stir—Press Is Calm and Optimistic.

paper adds:

taken

man press on the American note.

"This is strange, because we good natured Germans can find in the vocabu-

lary of our language no other expres-sion than 'uncouth impertinence' for the

action of a so-called neutral state which

weapon we have in our fight against

5.600 RUSSIANS CAPTURED.

Narotch on East Front.

the War Office to-day. Fifty-six officers

Lake made a thrust in order to im-prove their observation post, which had been reconquered by us March 26.

After and previous to March 20 Ger-

ten mine throwers were captured. The Russians also suffered heavy, coody losses, which were considerably

tracks at Duenaburg and Ryecyca.

Rome Reports Successes in Sugar

Valley and Plezzo Basin.

Along the Trentino border there was

Along the Trentino border there was slight infantry activity but there were artillery operations generally.

In the Sugana Valley we repulsed small attacks on the front between the Montecello and Bottons Valley. Our heavy pieces bombarded the Innecken and Haifnitz stations.

In the Plezzo Basin, after violent artillery fire, the enemy's infantry began an attack against our Ravnilaz

The usual artillery duels took place along the remainder of the front.

Austrian Aviators Active.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, via London, April 29.—The ollowing official statement was issued

On the Italian front our airmen

dropped bombs on the railroad sta-tions at Germona, San Giovanni and Di Manzano. An attack on our position on the ridge of Col di Lana was re-

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 29.-Harry

here to-day :

which our curtain fire

one foot of lost territory

ncreased during the night as the re-

The enemy was unable to reconquet

BERLIN, April 29. - The tentative Zeitung indignantly complains about the draft of the German reply to President Wilson's note has been finished, it was authoritatively stated to-day. Some slight changes may be made as the result of Ambassador Gerard's conference with the Kalser at grand army headquarters to-day

The Tageblatt reports that the note will be despatched to Washington early next week unless there are unforeseen developments. The German newspapers are most optimistic and generally take the view that there will be no severance of diplomatic relations.

Publication to-day of President Wilson's memorandum stating in precise terms the American attitude with regard to armed merchantmen, and the expectation that Ambassador Gerard is returning from his visit to the Kaiser caused a new flurry over the situation as to the immediate future betwen Ger-

American Government can insist upon regarding an armed merchantman as a peaceful trading vessel until conclusive evidence to the contrary is furnished. Mr. Gerard for the reason that Ambassador did not know what the ident's views were on the points on determine whether my intention is

Yet there is slight belief here that there will be a break in the relations between the two countries. The Boerse had a strong day, which is taken as a reflection of the courage manifested by Wall Street. However, there is an under-current of opinion that the optimists may be going a little too far. Thus the

But the instructions or sug-ITALIANS CHECK ATTACKS.

WAR BY REFERENDUM.

La Follette Bill Provides Vote by People as Guide to Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 29.-Senator La Said to Be Cause of Delay.

It is understood the refusal of the filed States to enter into discussion of a American demands has had much to with the delay in the German reply, the German Foreign Office has taken the sw that it desires to reach an undersew that it desires to reach a consider the second that the Senate to-day providing for a referendum before declaring war. Senator La Follette introduced bill in the Senate to-day providing for a referendum before declaring war. Senator La Follette introduced bill in the Senate to-day providing for a referendum before declaring war. Senator La Follette introduced bill in the Senate to-day providing for a referendum before declaring war. Senator La Follette introduced bill in the Senate to-day providing for a referendum before declaring war. Senator La Follette introduced bill in the Senate to-day providing for a referendum before declaring war. Senator La Follette explained that he had avoided the constitutional objection by making the referendum vote purely advisory.

FOR CANADIAN-JAMAICA UNION.

Allan L. Benson, Socialist nominee for the Presidency, who has been an advo-cate of the referendum on war, said

that this right was unquestioned international law, and that he not sanction any change of internations while the war was in progle insisted that guaranteeing that merchantmen would not resist may be a similar suggestion."

a bill which provides for a Constitutional amendment in the matter. It is now in committee, I believe.

"In my book, 'A Way to Prevent War,' published a year ago, and in a series of magazine articles, I made a similar suggestion."

HOLDS RECEPTION ON PIER.

Paul Faquet, Retiring French Ship Agent-General, Sails.

Agent-General, Sails.

Agent-General, Sails.

Paul Faquet, retiring agent-general of the American memorandum—prepared after careful deliberation and with full remination that it would not help an agreement—was made public.

The derman delay in replying to the President's note—it is now eleven days since the note was delivered in Berling is not improving matters here, but the President is understood to feel that Germany has been making a sincere effort to meet the issue. Any indication, however, that Germany is courting unnecessary delay would speedily bring matters to a class, it is stated.

The President is willing to wait a little longer, but he is not willing to let the matter be clouded by counter from also or "discussions," according to the hest information here to-night. These so-called discussions have been a feature of former negotiations, it is feature of former negotiations are negotiations of the french Line, sailed yesterday for french che french Line, sailed yesterday for france on the French Line, sailed yesterday for france on

FRENCH REPULSE **GERMAN ATTACKS**

Three Drives Frustrated-Verdun Battle Believed Virtually Ended.

BATTERIES WITHDRAWN

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. Paris, April 29.-Three attacks were illiated by the Germans yesterday afternoon against the French positions fr the Verdun region. The first of these, on the west bank of the Meuse, was frustrated before the attacking troops had been able to leave their trenches. The two others, on the east bank of the river, broke down under the fire of the Franch artillary and marking. of the French artillery and machine guns. Thus the first offensive attempted by the Germans in this region for some

days failed. French observers detected the pres German communicating trenches north of Hill 304, between the Bois d'Avo ourt and Le Mort Homme yesterday ternoon. It was evident that an utack on the French lines was conten ated. French bomb throwers went rward at once, checked the projected sault and the French artillery dispersed the German troops which were to take part in it. While this action was going on French guns also blew up a munition depot behind the German

nes in this region.

The main attack on the east of the river was made east of the Thiaumont farm, south of the village of Dougu-mont and a little west of the Dougu-mont-Fleury road. The German artillery opened the attack with a very heavy preparatory fire on the first line French trenches. Then flaming liquids were thrown out and a fire curtain of great intensity was added as further protection to the advancing troops.

Heavy Losses to Germans.

The French artillery and machine runs held the Germans well back from the French positions and the attacking were driven back with The other attack on th dares expect, after twenty months of unprecedented effort and successes, to make us give up the most dreaded of the river was made between the ruins the villages of Douaumont and Vaux. he French guns. The atfernoon communiqué was as

> In the Argonne a surprise attack executed last night at a point to the north of Le Four de Paris made it possible for us to clean up some of the enemy trenches and bring back ome prisoners.
> On the left bank of the Meuse yes-

BERLIN, via London, April 29 .- The capture by German troops of Russian positions south of Lake Narotch, be-tween Stanarocze and Stachowce, since terday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon German troops were massed in the communicating trenches north of Hill the middle of last month is announced by 304, with the idea of attacking our lines. They were at once attacked with hand grenades and prevented from coming out, and then dispersed. 5,600 men and a large number of ma-chine guns and mine throwers were artillery caused the explosion of of munitions in the same

During the night there was a general bombardment in this sector, the fire being particularly spirited in the re-gions of Avocourt, Esnes and Hill 304. On the right bank of the Meuse yesterday afternoon, after a violent pre-paratory artillery fire directed against our first lines, together with a curtain of fire of great intensity, the Ger-mans delivered an attack against our trenches east of Thiaumont farm, in which they employed flaming liquids. man troops conquered the Russian positions between Stanarocze and the farm of Stachowce. Fifty-six officers, including four staff officers, and 5.600 men were taken prisoner and one cannon, twenty-eight machine guns and ten mine throwers were contrasted. which they employed flaming liquids. Cut down by the shells of our artillery At the same hour an attack upon ou positions between Douaumont and Vaux also was checked by our fire. The remainder of the night passed in relative quiet on this part of the front German airships attacked the rail-road near Wenden and the railroad In Lorraine we repulsed a strong reconnoitring party of the enemy in front of the Bois de Banal, south of

In the Vosges a small German at-ick with grenades against one of tack with grenades against one of our trenches at La Chapelotte was effectively checked by our curtain of

The activity northwest of Verdun to-Special Cable Despatch to The Sex.

Rome, April 29.—The following official statement was issued to-day by the Italian War Office:

The activity horthwest of verding of seeking new weapons of attack and defence. Victory will go to the side that persists most steadily in the application of scientific discoveries. I am happy to say all the scientists in the allied countries are working together in harmony." bank, as well as the positions at the foot of the Meuse heights,

Text of Night Statement.

French War Office to-night follows The day was marked only by artilvigorous in Belgium and in the Ar-gome, in the sector north of La Harazee. lery actions, which were particularly In the region of Verdun the enemy

bombarded our positions in the Bois d'Avocour, at Hill 304, in the region south of Haudromont, and in the sec-tor at the foot of the Heights of the Meuse. Our artillery everywhere re-plied to the enemy batteries. One of plied to the enemy batteries. One of our long range guns cannonaded the railway station at Heudicourt and a train, of which several cars were de-

On the night of April 68-29 one of ar squadrons bombarded a factory in our squadrons bombarded a factory in full operation at Hayange and camps east of Azannes. This operation was executed in spite of a very violent wind and constitutes the hundredth bombardment carried out by the same

Reports from various quarters are to the effect that German heavy batteries are being withdrawn from the Verdun Their destination is not known Commercial Cooperation.

Total Their destination is definitely, but it is generally believed that some of them at least are being sent to positions along the British front. where increasing activity seems to fore-tell a German offensive.

cate of the February cate of the February stands on Search.

In any previously has offered to a campaign of visit and search armed merchantmen, provided States would guarantee that thips would permit visit and size that the stands were search armed merchantmen to the stands of the stands would permit visit and search the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen to the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen to the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen to the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen to the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen, provided to states would guarantee that the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen to the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen, provided to states would guarantee that the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen, provided to states would guarantee that the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen, provided to states would guarantee that the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen, provided to states would guarantee that the stands would guarantee that the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen, provided to states would guarantee that the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen, provided to states would guarantee that the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen, provided to states would guarantee that the stands would permit visit and search armed merchantmen, provided to states would guarantee that the state of the state of the wording of recent German official statements, as well as of the french sugar refinery at Kingston to handle a statements, as well as of the french sugar refinery at Kingston to handle a statements, as well as of the wording of recent German official statements, as well as of the french being capital in Canada for building a statement, as well as of the french sugar refinery at Kingston to handle a statement, as well as of the french military writers t Jamaica and Canada.

American interests are negotiating for the erection of sugar centrals on the and infantry attacks in this region will be lessened gradually in frequency and



trench warfare as it exists along whole western front are restored. The critics point to the decoration Gen. Petain and his supporting officers as indicating that the French authorities consider that the task assigned to the troops before Verdun has been accom-CERTAIN—LANSING

Send Many Old Ideas to Scrap Heap.

LONDON, April 29.—A change of wind on the English front in northern France resulted in a German defeat with con

WASHINGTON, April 29,-Secretary sued to-day.

The Germans made preparations for an attack opposite Hulluch, near Lens. by bombarding the British trenches. They then released a great quantity of poison gas and charged under cover of the cloud. At the critical moment the wind changed and the deadly gas was ansing in an address at the dinner of old ideas regarding the rules of international law must be sent to the scrap heap as the result of the great war. swept back in the faces of the charging German troops. They rushed back and through the fire of the British artillery, Mr. Lansing said:

"There is coming a time, a tim which will begin with the restoration of peace to this suffering and war sick world, when we will have to readjust our ideas as to the rules of international law. I do not mean the principles of that law, for they are immutable founded as they are on justice

righteousness and humanity.
"I mean that the application of thes principles to new conditions will give us new rules which have never before been recognized or even conceived by the nations of the world, and which cannot, therefore, be now invoked by belligerent or neutral.

to Cabaret Rouge and near Neuville-St. Vaast and the Hohenzollern sector. St. Vaast and the Hohenzonern sec.

At night we raided the German front
line trenches about Le Double Crassier
line several casualties. "If I were asked what was the chief cause of the new conditions and changed methods of land and naval warfare I Early in the morning, after a heavy bombardment under cover of gas, the would unhesitatingly answer the invenwould unhesitatingly answer the inven-tion of the internal combustion engine. It has made practicable the automobile, the submarine, the aeroplane and the dirigible. It has made surprise almost impossible on land and it has vastly increased the possibility of surprise at enemy made two small, attacks op-posite Hulluch. He was driven back. trenches. The Germans were seen to leave the trenches and run back through our barrage fire on a front of 700 yards. Judging by the number of ambulances seen coming to Hulluch

invention, aided by the telephone, the wireless and the camera, has brought about is comparable only with that which our fire and his own gas. The ground behind the enemy lines was colored by the gas on a front of 1,000 yards and a depth of 3,000 yards.
Yesterday the fine weather enabled much successful air work to be underoffer to the student of which is at once pire, a field of speculation which is at once of the world's "The United States is the world's

taken. There was a marked decrease in the number of hostile machines seen yesterday. Only four combats in the air took place. There was no loss on our side to-day, but two German aeroplanes were brought down behind our lines. "I mean by 'difficult' that however ardent the student may be he must go very slowly or he will lose his bearings. He must be a philosopher rather than a legalist. He must scrapheap a lot of the old ideas embalmed in layers of precedent and return for light and aspiration to those eternal principles GERMAN GAINS IN WEST. justice are to be axalted on the earth. Berlin Reports Advance Between "It is the unchangeable standard of these fundamental principles which is the rock of salvation to international law. Whatever code of rules as to the BERLIN, via London, April 29.-Gernan successes between La Bassee Canal law. conduct of war may in the

and Arras, a continued advance in the Givenchy sector, the failure of French attacks at Dead Man Hill, and the bringformulated by the nations of the world ing down of a French biplane south of Caronvilliers are reported by the Gerrock which is imbedded deep in the con-Caronvilliers are reported by the German War Office to-day. The statement clousness of modern civilization." Elihu Root was reelected president of the society, whose annual meeting

ended to-day.
Senator Lodge and John Between La Bassee Canal and Ar-Senator Lodge and John Bassett Moore, former Counsellor of the State Department, were elected vice-presidents, succeeding William J. Bryan and the late James B. Angell of the University of Michigan. Mr. Bryan is not now a member of the society.

Financial aid given by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the society's committee on study and teaching of international law was ex-Gobelle our advance is progressing. Two British hand grenade counter at-

tacks were sanguinarily repulsed.

In the Meuse sector new French counter attacks at Dead Man Hill and to the eastward failed. teaching of international law was ex-plained to-day by Dr. James Brown Scott, director of the endowment. He said \$5,000 had been donated to aid German anti-aircraft guns south of Caronvilliers brought down a French onimittee's tesearch and referred to what he declared was unwarranted

Prof. James W. Garner of the Uni-versity of Illinois said the committee in accepting the donation from the endowment was not bound to participate Paris, April 29 .- Guglielmo Marcont

inventor of the wireless, predicts that in any propaganda. Austriane Gain Russian Positions. the very end. Scientists must continue seeking new weapons of attack and de-

Vienna, via London, April 29.—The Austrian War Office issued the following official statement to-day: We drove the Russians from advanced positions north of Mlynov. An officer, 180 soldiers and a machine gu

20.511 British Casualties in April. Zeppelin Destroyed at Zeebrugge LONDON, April 29.—A slight increase the number of casualties suffered by AMSTERDAM, April 29 .- A report from the British forces in April over those in March is shown in the official lists. destroyed at Zeebrugge early this week The total so far this month is 1,255 The superstructure was burned. The officers and 19,256 men. Last month metal frame work has been sent to Ger

trench warfare as it exists along the whole western front are restored. NEW WORLD RULES U. S. NOT READY FOR WAR, SAYS STONE

Secretary Says the War Will Senator Declares Our Treasury, Not Army and Navy, Is

PRINCIPLES TO REMAIN SPEAKS TO SCIENTISTS

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.-America's stand in the crisis with Germany was outlined to-night by Senator William J Stone, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and supposed to be in the confidence of President Wilson. at the closing session of the annual meeting of the Academy of Political

and Social Sciences.

and Social Sciences.

Our army is practically non-existent, he said, and our navy is not wanted by an alliance having a superfluity of ships, but our inexhaustible treasury could save the Allies from financial ruin and put new life blood into their veins. Senator Stone had his speech prepared by the interrolled the thought.

pared, but he interpolated the thought concerning possible war.

"I could not discuss the diplomatic aspects of this case," he said. "That would be improper. Assume, however, that this country should become excited and the whole earth tremple with the and the whole earth tremble with the earthquakes of passion until the red tongued volcanic flame should lick the

"What would-what could we do? We could not send an army to Europe Alas! we have no army. It would take a good while to equip them. They don't want our ships over there. They are no use to them. They have now more than they need.

"What could we do? Those great ations are on the verge of bankruptcy. nent Englishman and he confirmed reabout is comparable only with that which was wrought by the invention and use of gunpowder. These new conditions offer to the student of international law a field of speculation which will be \$9,000,000,000 to the a field of speculation which is the student of the speculation which is the special property of the spec

banker. We have more of the securi-ties of the world, more of the world's cash, than any other country on earth. There is only one thing we could do that I know of, and that is to open our vaults and supply the sinews of war and relieve those with whom we dispersed the Villa bandits, he held, it were allied of the burdens under which is now the plain duty of the American they are struggling."

Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma Mexico and leave the mere man hunt

for domestic and foreign policies and protection as we have ever been in our history. We have never engaged in a foreign war not of our own declaring. No nation under the sun has ever declared war against the United States.

"We have never been a nation in arms; we should never be a nation in arms. Did it ever occur to you that every nation on the globe which has prepared for war has got what it prepared for?"

Morgan Shuster, former financial ad-

pared for?"
Morgan Shuster, former financial adviser to the Persian Government, declared for out and out preparedness. He said he had no faith in the ability of the National Guard to defend the country in time of need.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary declared for fleets of aeroplanes that could darken the skies and smother any similar force an enemy country could pos-

ar force an enemy country could posby toring on ships to fight us.

Dr. M. J. Bonn of the University of Munich, said to be one of those in the confidence of the Kaiser, in a soothing and scholarly address in the afternoon on "Germany and the Monroe Doctrine"

on Germany and the Montos Decembers said:

"Is Germany willing to respect the Monroe Dectrine? Or is she going to try and effect a permanent settlement in South America?

"To try to rule permanently many millions of alien races many thousands of miles away would be a task no said.

of miles away would be a task no san-German statesman would care to un-

T. R. and South America.

Speaking of Roosevelt's action pretatement:

"If we had really wanted to colonize South America we would have made such arrangements President Roosevelt would have been bound to respect."

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick of New York suggested a solution of immigration suggested a solution of immigration problems, especially as applied to Asiatic ountries, by limiting immigration to all

Dr. Frederic C. Howe, pr. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, made an appeal for isolation of this country from European politics and policies. "This will place this democracy ermanent peace of the world," he said. Plans for the defence of the United States, as outlined by President Wilson, were ridiculed by Herbert Croly, editor of the New Republic of New York, These plans, he maintained, are really "organ-ized unpreparedness."

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University came out for compulsory military training, while Simeon Strunsky of New York upheld the theory that prespring up.

"We are as well prepared to-day both ment."

J.M. Gidding & Co.

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Misses' Dance and Party Frocks-\$45, \$65, \$85. Dinner and Evening Gowns - \$75. \$95. \$125 to \$145

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Exclusive, high-character models-of soft imported velours, glove-cloth, French serge, English cords, silk and wool jersey. Punjab and Shantung-

\$35 \$45 \$65 \$95



Millinery

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*18, *25, *35

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the casualties were 1,107 officers and many to be used in the construction

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